

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Government Said to Have Inferential Knowledge of the Attitude of All the Powers.

A COMMISSION MAY BE APPOINTED.

The Administration Said to be Casting About for the Right Man or Men to Represent It in the Negotiations with China—No New Note Has Been Sent Out.

Washington, Sept. 8.—It is known that the government has inferential knowledge of the attitude of all the powers regarding the Russian proposal, but it is still awaiting official advice as to some of them. The information concerning those regarding which no official announcement has been received, it is stated, is practically that which is in possession of the general public, and is based on newspaper reports, and the opinions of official organs of the various countries.

An American Commission.

It seems to be regarded as highly probable in official circles that when the time arrives for the actual negotiations looking to a settlement with China, this government will appoint a commission for that purpose, rather than place the negotiations in the hands of a single individual. There have been various suggestions as to who might be appointed upon such a commission, but it is positively stated that as yet no definite selections have been made.

As to Its Numerical Strength.

As to the numerical strength of such a commission, the general impression seems to be that it would not consist of more than five members, more likely three, and possibly of only two. It can be stated upon the highest authority that there will be upon the commission some American of pre-eminent ability, whose reputation would be an immediate guarantee to the American people that American interests would be safe in his hands, and whose standing before the world would be such as to give him and those associated with him prestige abroad.

Looking for the Right Man.

It is believed that the administration is now casting about for such a man to head the commission when it shall be ready to appoint it. The names of ex-President Harrison, ex-Secretary of State Day, and John Bassett Moore, who was secretary of the peace commission at Paris, have been mentioned in this connection.

No New Note Yet.

No information is obtainable regarding the new note, which it has been rumored the government was preparing for transmission to the powers. The only thing definite concerning it is the positive statement that it had not been sent either Thursday night, or up to noon Friday. No representations have been made by this government looking to a return of the Chinese imperial authorities to Peking.

A Highly Desirable Course.

Such a course on the part of the Chinese authorities, however, would be deemed highly desirable by this government, because it is believed here that a resumption of the reigns of power at the capital of the empire would inevitably hasten and facilitate the peace negotiations.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Looking for a Compromise Arrangement with Russia.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Active negotiations are in progress looking to some compromise arrangement with Russia regarding the position she has assumed towards Peking. The communication exchanged between the powers now have better promise of success. The compromise suggested, it is asserted here, is the withdrawal of the forces of all the powers from Peking, leaving an international guard to protect the legations, which, it is further asserted in Paris, will be allowed to remain at the Chinese capital pending a peace settlement. The main body of troops, it is also said, will retire to the neighborhood of Tien Tsin, leaving sufficient forces along the road to keep open the route and railroad between Peking and Tien Tsin.

WANTS AN AMERICAN ESCORT.

Li Hung Chang Wants Americans to Escort Him to Peking.

London, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has made a request for an American escort to accompany him on his journey to Peking, and that United States Consul Goodnow is considering his request.

To Facilitate Importation.

Reichs Anzeiger Announces that the Ministry of State Decided, Thursday, in View of the Deficiencies of the Wool Supply to Facilitate Importation by Introducing Everywhere a New Mutual Tariff to Continue at Least Two Years.

Austrian Reichsrath Dissolved.

Vienna, Sept. 8.—An Imperial Decree, issued yesterday, dissolves the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath and directs a new election immediately.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Yesterday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, showed: Available cash balance, \$134,373,268; gold, \$65,504,866.

Decided to Dissolve.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 8.—The meeting of the Nutwood Driving Club has been abandoned, it having been decided to have no more races. The corporation will be dissolved.

BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

How the Filipinos Are Tried for Crimes and Punished—Safe Guarded by Gen. MacArthur.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The judge advocate general of the army has received the records of several cases of native Filipinos tried by military commissions for various crimes, such as murder, robbery, etc. In one case a native was convicted of murder, armed robbery and burglary, and was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was approved by Gen. MacArthur and carried into effect at the town of Jaro, Panay, July 17.

In another case a native was found guilty by a military commission at San Fernando de Union, of lurking about a boat occupied by the army of the United States and acting as a spy in time of insurrection against the United States. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Gen. MacArthur disapproved the findings and sentence in this case, but directed that the accused be held as a prisoner of war. He said that the evidence of record, while consistent as to the connection of the accused with the insurgent forces, does not, in his opinion, definitely establish that his presence within the lines of the American army was for the purpose of and with the intent necessary to constitute him a spy as that term is defined by the laws of war.

In another case the accused was found guilty of "instigating riots and ordering killing of Chinese residents in violation of the laws and usages of war," also robbery, and was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for three years. On account of irregularities in the record the proceedings and sentence were disapproved by Gen. MacArthur.

Orders in the cases of two other natives are published. One was accused of robbery and murder. He was found guilty of robbery, but not of the more serious crime, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Gen. MacArthur disapproved the sentence in this case, also, on account of irregularities in the proceedings.

LATEST FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Jan Hamilton Succeeded in Clearing the Way for Gen. Buller's Advance.

London, Sept. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts: "Belfast, Sept. 7.—Jan Hamilton succeeded in turning the Boers' right flank, clearing the way for Buller's advance.

Unilateral and Brocklehurst Occupied a Thoroughly Safe Position.

"The Boers are split up and going northward and eastward. Most of the guns and stores have been sent to Krugersdorp.

"Hart, who is operating southwest of Krugersdorp, reports that among the dead Boers left on the field it is believed that the body of Thero has been found."

Commandant Theron, of the Boer army, was known as a great scout. It was he who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes.

OCCUPATION OF LYDENBURG.

One of the Last Stages of the War—Methuen Marching on Lichtenburg—Assisted the Boers.

Cape Town, Sept. 10.—Sir Redvers Buller continues his advance. He crossed the Mauch Berg, ten miles east of Lydenburg, and came into action with the Boers.

The occupation of Lydenburg, which took place last Thursday, is regarded as marking one of the last stages of the war. The Boers have talk of trekking into German territory.

Lord Methuen is marching on Lichtenburg from Mafeking. It is said that papers seized at Pretoria, show that the Netherlands Railway Co., in many ways actively assisted the Boers.

"Converted its workshops into an arsenal and provided the Transvaal forces with horsehoes."

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

Consul-General Goodnow Cables the Names of a Number of Victims of Chinese Fury.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The state department is in receipt of a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated September 7, reporting the deaths, about July 31, at Fun Chu and Tai Ku of the following missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Freese, and daughter Florence, Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two children, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, Rev. Geo. L. Williams, Rev. T. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss Mary L. Partridge.

Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy.

Bradford, England, Sept. 9.—At the session of the physical science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now in annual session here, Sir Wm. Henry Preece, consulting engineer to the British post office, made the interesting announcement that, as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy, he had found it quite possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles across the sea without wires. He added that it was a practical commercial system.

Gallantry to Be Awarded.

Washington, Sept. 9.—It is believed that the president will accept the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee and Col. Aaron S. Daggett of the Fourteenth infantry to the vacant brigadier generalship which will follow from the retirement, next Monday, of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. If this is done, Gen. Chaffee will be only temporarily set back in his own advancement to the brigadier generalship, which he has undertaken to retire, and thus create another vacancy upon his promotion.

THE MONITOR WYOMING

Another Addition to the United States Navy Successfully Launched.

WAS BUILT BY THE UNION IRON WORKS.

She is One of a Quartette of Coast Defense Vessels Designed to Secure the Greatest Results with the Least Expenditure—Her Dimensions and Armament.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The United States coast defense monitor Wyoming was successfully launched, at high tide, from the ship yard of the Union iron works in the presence of thousands of enthusiastic people, lined along the shores or crowded on excursion steamers. The event had been made a feature of the semi-centennial celebration of California's admission into the union. The launching was managed without hitch by Superintendent Dickie, of the Union iron works.

Preliminary Work.

The monitor's hull was supported by shores over the sliding ways. Early in the morning workmen began ramming in wedges so as to create an incline of one foot to sixteen feet. Later on most of the blocks sustaining the ship were knocked away, and by 10:30 o'clock everything was in readiness for the launching. About the bows of the vessel a platform had been built for the guests of honor, including Gov. Richards of Wyoming. Adj.-Gen. Frank H. Stizen, Col. A. P. Hansen and wife, Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, Capt. P. Covert and Capt. Patrick Sullivan, constituting his staff, and Miss Hattie Warren, daughter of United States Senator Warren, who christened the vessel by breaking the usual bottle of wine and exclaiming "I name thee Wyoming," as the last supporting props were removed and the monitor started on her way and slid slowly into the sea.

Cheered by Spectators.

When the vessel's stern touched the water, the spectators sent up a mighty cheer, which, however, was soon drowned in the din made by scores of steam whistles.

Little more than the hull of the Wyoming is finished, but work is being pushed forward for the completion of the vessel.

Description of the Vessel.

The Wyoming is one of four similar vessels designed by Chief Naval Constructor Hiebhorn, with a view of securing the greatest results with the least expenditure of money. Her sister ships will be named Arkansas, Connecticut and Florida. The Wyoming was built by the Union iron works, the contract price being \$874,000. Her dimensions are: Length on load water line, 225 feet; extreme breadth, 30 feet; mean draft, 12 feet 6 inches; displacement, about 2,700 tons. The hull is of steel, not sheathed with double bottom and water-tight subdivisions. The hull is protected by a side armor belt ranging from 11 to 5 inches in thickness. The turret is of the balanced type, its armor being 9 inches thick. A conning tower with 7½-inch armor and a single mast will also appear above the deck. The vessel is to make 12 knots an hour. Her main battery will consist of two 12-inch breech-loading rifles and four 4-inch rapid-fire rifles. In the secondary battery will be three 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and four 3-pounder automatic rifles.

THE CRUISER BALTIMORE.

The Warship, with Rear-Admiral Watson on Board, in Quarantine at New York.

New York, Sept. 9.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, in command of Rear-Admiral Watson, has arrived. The Baltimore has been making a slow trip home from Yokohama, from which port she sailed May 1. On her voyage she made stops at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Malta, Gibraltar, Havre, Gravesend, Belfast and Greenock, leaving the latter port on August 29.

The Baltimore will go to the Brooklyn navy yard for extensive repairs. As she has been in service for about ten years, it will be impossible to know the full extent of repairs needed until after she has been surveyed. She will probably be out of commission for a year or more.

Owing to the existence of bubonic plague at Glasgow at the time of the vessel's stay at Greenock, which is about 25 miles from Glasgow, quarantine will be maintained over her at her anchorage for a time. No person will be allowed to go on shore without the permission of the health officer of the port. The temperature of all on board will be taken before any disposition is made of the vessel.

Didn't Blow Out Much.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Othman Hadja Yuna Goglion, nephew of the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Costaki Anthopolis Pacha, and secretary of the embassy in London, committed suicide Saturday at the railway station in Fontainebleau, blowing out his brains with a revolver. It appears that he had quarreled with his paramour and that she had refused to live with him.

The Wages of Sin Again Realized.

Sturgis, Ky., Sept. 10.—Thomas Holt, of Morganfield, shot and killed himself last night over the body of his sweetheart, Miss Cora Waller, also of Morganfield, who had just died in the operating chair of Dr. W. E. Clark, of this city. Officers are on the way to Morganfield with Dr. Clark, who is alleged to have performed an operation which resulted in Miss Waller's death.

Another Bubonic Plague Suspect.

Glasgow, Sept. 10.—Another bubonic plague suspect was removed to the isolation hospital yesterday.

BRYAN AT CHICAGO.

Pleads for the Preservation of the Declaration of Independence.

Speaks to Labor Day Celebrators Upon the Rights and Privileges of Workmen Under the Public-Ann Form of Government.

Twenty thousand workmen listened to William J. Bryan at Electric park, Chicago, on Labor day, who, in the course of a lengthy address upon topics suited to the day, said:

"I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage earner. The laboring man constitutes so large and so indispensable a portion of the population that no society, no country, no government can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questions which touch them intimately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

"The first thing to be considered is the laborer's ambition; what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he striving? The answer necessarily follows: he is striving for nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a three-fold being: he has a body, a mind, and a soul, as well as the body. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will he be contented with the mere necessities of life. His possibilities are open to him. His possibilities must be as unlimited as his aspirations.

"No civilization can be considered perfect if it does not provide for the best of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the better it is for the human race. The existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every evil is to go to the root of the matter, and to go to the root of the matter is to go to the root of the matter.

"The laborer is not a mere tool, but a man, and as a man he has rights. He has the right to work, and he has the right to the fruits of his own labor. He has the right to be free from the oppression of the employer, and he has the right to be free from the oppression of the employer.

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experience is closed by agreement between employers and employees.

"The laboring man is also interested in legislation prohibiting oriental immigration. It is unfair to the laboring man, who is the foundation of the nation's wealth in time of peace and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation given to an oriental laborer, often brought in by contract, who has no permanent interest in our government. If the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlording in other countries. The political objections to oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, race animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

"The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is equally applicable to no one who can be expected to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature; if it would be illegal, the judge usurps the function of the executive.

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